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ACCOUNT  
OF SOME  
ROMAN URNS,  
AND OTHER  
ANTIQUITIES,

Lately Digg'd up near

BISHOPS-GATE

With Brief Reflections upon the  
Antient and Present State of *London*.

In a LETTER to

*R. Woodward*  
(J)

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Kt.  
Surveyor-General of Her Majesty's Works.

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L O N D O N:  
Printed for E. Curll. 1713. Price One Shilling.

A C C O U N T

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T O

Mr. THOMAS HEARNE.

SIR,

**A** LONG with this I send, as you command me, the Account of the Urns, and other Antiquities, digg'd up in this Neighbourhood. 'Twas address'd, as you see, to Sir Christopher Wren, who return'd it back after a very short time, desiring it might be printed. That was the only Thing in which I ever differ'd in Opinion from him: and tho' Four Years have pass'd since, I cannot but yet retain my first Sentiments, in which I am confident you'll join me. 'Twas wrote during a few Days that I was under an Indisposition that suffer'd me to stir very little abroad. Those Antiquities being then newly discovered, and at a Juncture too when Studies of greater Application were not

proper for the State in which I happened to be, I turn'd my Thoughts upon these. I did that partly for my Diversion, and to pass away the Time: and partly to shew a Gentleman, who visited me daily, and had otherwise a great deal of Wit, but was wont to slight such Things, that they were useless only to those who either wanted Capacity, or Attention to reflect rightly upon them. The Paper that Sir Christopher Wren sent back is either lost or mislaid: and this is copied from such Scraps as I happened to keep by me. Only I have added the Authorities and Passages of the Antients; which, I think, were not in that. One who judges so well of Things, and with the Exactness that you always do, will soon discern a great Number of Faults in it; but by those you'll see tis genuine, and that I wrote it; which I flatter myself will intitle it to Pardon with a Gentleman that has the Goodness to be so partial and favourable to me as you ever are.

— *Namque*

*Namque tu solebas*

*Meas esse aliquid putare meas.*

And yet I fear you'll hardly forbear thinking me too lavish and profuse when I am treating of this Town. Tho' if you knew how great an Admirer I am of it, you would rather wonder that I exceeded not even those Bounds. The Basse-Reliefe upon the Monument, in which Time [the God Chronus] is represented raising the City [the Dea Londinia] out of Ruins, brought to my Mind the Passage of Claudian. This probably Mr. Cibber had likewise in view when he design'd that Work, which is much the finest of the Kind in all the City.

As my Health returned, Matters of greater Exigence pressing in, took me off from these Pursuits. So that you'll be the less surprized to see so many Marks of Hurry and Precipitance, as you will towards the End. The Two Paragraphs relating to the early Times of the Christian Religion I was going to have retrench'd. But I left them standing only



ly as Memorials for Enquiry, and farther Consideration; being far from intending to assert any thing positively in an Affair that I had not Time thorowly to consider.

You'll find a pretty full and particular Description of that part of London-Wall that join'd to Bishops-Gate. It consisted of Three different Sorts of Work, rais'd in Three several Ranges, one over another. Any one who has the Curiosity to see a Sample of the uppermost, yet standing, may do it on each Side Moorgate, for a considerable Extent: as also of the middlemost; especially on the West side of that Gate, at the Distance of about 20 or 30 Paces, where 'tis yet firm, and has suffered very little Dilapidation. Of the lowest, or Roman Work, there are considerable Remains, on the Southside of Aldgate, in the Place call'd the Vineyard. And about the middle of Hounds-ditch there's yet standing one of the Towers of that Wall pretty intire. 'Tis compos'd of Stone, with Layers of Brick interpos'd, after the Roman Manner:

ner : and is the most considerable Remain  
of Roman Workmanship yet extant in  
any Part of England that I know of, be-  
ing 26 Foot in Height. By this Judge-  
ment may be formed of the Original  
Height of the Roman Wall about Lon-  
don. Which must have been vastly great ;  
especially if the Surface of the Ground  
thereabouts has been rais'd in the same  
Proportion that it hath in other Parts of the  
City. For, in sinking, upon several Oc-  
casions, the Workmen, in some Places,  
have pass'd thorow Six, in others Twelve,  
nay, Twenty, Foot of Rubbish, before they  
came to the natural Earth. Which may serve  
as a farther Enforcement of what I have of-  
fered relating to the Insults and Havock  
that the City hath sustain'd in former  
Times.

Since that Letter was wrote there's  
publish'd a *Commentary upon the Itinerary  
of Antoninus thorow Britain*, wrote by a  
Gentleman who carries a very high Cha-  
racter with all that are Judges of Learn-  
ing. There are a great Number of  
Things,

Things, very Curious, and of real Use: now first advanced in this Work: and several relating to the Antient State of London. But yet there are some to which I am persuaded, Sir, you'll not so readily give Assent: and in particular to that Conjecture that *London was first built on the South side of the Thames* \*. What induced him to this Opinion was, First, That Ptolemy places London in Kent. Secondly, That the Fields betwixt Lambeth and Southwark have been, from Time Immemorial, a Royal Demean. Thirdly, That Three Roman Highways met there. That there was a *Castrum* or Roman Town there. This he collects partly from Southwark, retaining still the Name of the *Burrough*, which was the Name given by the Saxons to those Towns: and partly from *Roman Coins, tessellated Pavements, and Bricks*, that were digg'd up in *St. George's Fields*.

As

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\* Dr. Gale Com. in Anton. Iter. p. 64, 65.



As to Ptolemy, he liv'd at a great Distance: and in a Country that had no Intercourse with Britain. So that 'tis the less strange that he should not have right Information of Things here. He has committed no small Errors in his placing of Towns in Countries that were much nearer to him; of which I shall give some Instances, on another Occasion, when I come to consider an Opinion, started not long ago, about a Change in the Latitude of Places \*. Tacitus had a most exact Intelligence of the Affairs of Britain; and was, of the two, somewhat the older Writer. So that if London had been first built in Kent, and standing therein the Time of Ptolemy, it must needs have stood there in the Time of Tacitus. But that it certainly did not. This is plain from his Account of the march of Suetonius Paulinus: and the Action of Boudicca at Camulodunum: her causing her Army to fall upon London and Verulam

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at

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\* V. Nat. Hist. of the Earth, Part I.

at once, and involve both in the *same Ruin*\*. Or, if there were no other Proof, what he observes of the *Sweetness of the Place* †, and Happiness of the Situation of London, suits rightly and well to this, but not by any means to that side of the River. This every one must admit at first View; besides, that in those Times Things were there in much worse Condition, than in ours. The Tract of Land he mentions is flat and low: and a great part of it was then in the Power of the Thames, and under Water every high Tide; till that River was, in After-ages, restrained, and kept to the Channel, by Banks cast up with an incredibly great Labour and Expense. Not but that there might be some part of St. George's Fields that was not overflowed: and there probably, at some Time or other, was a Roman Habitation, or Castrum; whereof the Pavements, Bricks, and other Antiquities, which that excellent Writer men-

tions,

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\* Eadom Clades. Annal. L. XIV. c. 33. † Loci Dulcedo ibid.

tions, might be Remains. But there have been other like Antiquities discovered, from that Place, onwards, for some Miles Eastward, near the Lock, in the Gardens, along the South-side of Deptford-Road, a little beyond Deptford, on Black-Heath, &c. There's no doubt but, Sir, you have observ'd the Coin of Cunobelin, in the first Table of Cambden, that exhibits an Head with two Faces, in manner of a Janus bifrons. I have now in my Custody the Head of an antient Terminus, likewise with two Faces. This probably was only a Piece of British Imitation of Roman Work. But there were found along with it, large flat Bricks, and other Antiquities, that were unquestionably Roman. All these were retrieved, about Twenty Years since, in Digging in Mr. Cole's Gardens, by the Road mentioned above. I have seen likewise a Simpulum that was digg'd up near New-Cross. And there were, several Years ago discovered two Urns, and five or six of those Viols that are usually called Lachrymatories, a



little beyond Deptford. Nay, there hath been, very lately, a great Number of Urns, and other Things, discover'd on Black-Heath. All which prove nothing more than that there were Habitations, probably scattering, and at Intervals, all along that, which was doubtless a Roman Road. Indeed the Terminus, found just by, adds some Confirmation to this Opinion. Besides, in several Places, lying all nearly in a Line, and particularly a little on this side Shooters Hill, where the Country is flat and low, I formerly † took Notice of some Remains of a rais'd or high Way, like those, cast up by the Romans, that I have observed in Somersetshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and other Parts of England. The Argument, that the Fields between Lambeth and Southwark were a Royal Demean, proves quite contrary to what 'tis brought for, rather

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† That was four or five years ago: and being unwilling to rely upon my Memory too far, I got Mr. Hutchinson, a very intelligent Gentleman, to ride thither this Morning, and take a Review of this Way. It is about four Foot in Height, and at least forty in Breadth. He observ'd it for near a Quarter of a Mile in Length. The Place is call'd Green Common.

rather that those Fields were gain'd from the Thames, than that London ever stood there. The Kings of England were, from our oldest Notices of Things, intituled by the Laws to all such Land as lay betwixt high and low Water Mark; and was gain'd from either the Sea, or such Rivers as ebb'd and flow'd: but none of our Kings ever pretended any Right or Title to this, more than to every other City of the Kingdom. Nor can any Thing be infer'd from that Meeting of the three Ways that this learned Gentleman insists upon. Of which side the River soever London stood, there can be no Doubt but there would be Ways to it from all Parts of Britain; it being at that Time a Town so large, populous, and fam'd for Trafic, and plenty of Provisions†. Which rightly reflected upon, is indeed alone enough to evince that it did not then stand on that side the Water.

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† Tacit. *ibid.*

( xii )

I have some other Things to offer to your Consideration; but, very happily, for your Quiet and Respite, I'm interrupted, and can only further have the Pleasure of Subscribing myself, what I truly am, with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant,

*Gresham College*

*Novemb. the 30. 1711:*

*J. Woodward.*

THE



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A LETTER to  
S<sup>r</sup>. CHRISTOPHER WREN, K<sup>nt</sup>.

Occasion'd by some Antiquities lately  
discovered near Bishops-Gate  
London.

S I R,

S. I. **I** Have, with great Pleasure, <sup>Of the</sup>  
more than once, discours'd <sup>present</sup>  
with you concerning the <sup>flourishing</sup>  
Condition of this City. As <sup>State of</sup>  
<sup>London.</sup>  
it's Situation is the most happy, and  
commodious, of any in the World  
besides; so 'tis, without Dispute, the  
largest, the most extensive, and po-  
pulous, as well as the most stately and  
magnificent. Of that Magnificence,  
Sir, you have been the chief Con-  
triver, and the Director of more truly  
noble and regular Buildings than  
perhaps any one Man from the Cre-  
ation to this Day. They who view  
and admire it's present Beauty and  
Grandeur; who see so many thou-  
sand Houses, of even private Citizens,  
built in such Manner as to render  
them,



them, not only more convenient, better fitted for Use, and for serving all the Ends and Offices of Life and Habitation, but even superior in Design, and Architecture, to the Palaces of Princes elsewhere, will be forward to enquire into it's primitive State, and by what Steps and Degrees it arriv'd to so great Height and Glory.

§. 2. 'Tis with some Dissatisfaction that I must at present take Notice that there are no Records of it's Original, and that we are left to mere Conjecture to determine who were the Projectors and Builders of it. A Writer of the first Rank \*, hath, in his usual Manner, with great Appearance of Reason, given the Romans here the Honour of Founding of it. They were indeed a People of vast Penetration, and very distinguished Sense: and none likely sooner to find out the Advantage of the Place and Situation in all Respects. This is certain, Tacitus is the oldest Author in whom we find mention † made of London. But it must have been built some Time before; since 'twas then become so very considerable for the great number of Merchants, and

No Records of the Original Founders, or of the most ancient State of this City.

\* Bp. Stillingfleet's Disc. of the true Antiq. of London, (in the second Part of his Ecclesiast. Cases) p. 472.  
† Annalium L. XIV. c. 33. Londinium copia negotiorum & comætatuum maxime celebre.

plenty of valuable Commodities. After him, Ammianus Marcellinus speaks \* of it; tho' as of a Town that was antient, and call'd formerly *Lundinium*, but in his Days *Augusta*. From that Time downwards we have little Account of it. Indeed after the Romans had recall'd their Forces, and were gone, so frequent were the Revolutions, and so unsettled the State of this Nation, that scarcely any Encouragement was given to Science, or to History in particular. That 'tis the less to be wondred there is scarcely any Thing extant relating to the State of this City; even to the Time that the accurate and industrious Mr. Stow began his *Survey of London*.

§. 3. But there is one Way by which may be retriev'd something relating to it's more early State, it's Site, it's Bounds, and other Circumstances; I mean by the Remains of Roman Works that have been discovered in Digging for laying the Foundations of the new Buildings since the late great Fire.

That Defect only to be supply'd by means of Remains of antient Works and Monuments.

§. 4. That Fire was so very furious, and the Devastation, made, so near universal, that any, but the great

The Improvements of the City since the Fire in

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\* *Rer. gest. L. XXVII. c. 8. Lundinium vetus op. pidum, quod Augustam posteritas appellavit.* 1666.

great Spirit of the English would have flag'd and sunk under so dismal a Calamity, and despair'd of ever raising a New City out of such a Heap of Ashes and Ruins. But here, quite contrary, all Hands set forthwith about that great Work: all Minds join'd in a

*Surge, precor, veneranda parens, &  
certa secundis*

*Fide Deis, humilemque metum depono  
senectæ*

*Urbs aquava polo. \**

and the World, looking on, stood amaz'd to see, in so short a Time, such a number of Noble Piles finish'd, and a City built, not only surpassing the former, but all others upon Earth. So that that Fire, however disastrous it might be to the then Inhabitants, has prov'd infinitely beneficial to their Posterity; conducing vastly to the Improvement and Increase, as well of the Riches and Opulency, as of the Splendor of this City. Then, which I and every Body must observe with great Satisfaction, by means of the Inlargements of the Streets; of the great Plenty of good Water, convey'd to all Parts; of the common Sewers, and other like

Con-

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\* Claudian. de bello Get. v. 25.



Contrivances, such Provision is made for a free Access and Passage of the Air, for Sweetness, for Cleanness, and for Salubrity, that it is not only the finest, but the most healthy City in the World. Insomuch that, for the Plague, and other dangerous Distempers, with which it was formerly so frequently annoy'd, and by which so great a Number of the Inhabitants were so cruelly taken off but the very Year before the Fire, an Experience of above forty Years since hath shewn it so wholly freed, that 'tis very probable 'tis now no longer obnoxious, nor never again likely to be infested by those so fatal and pernicious Maladies.

§. 5. As to the Remains of Roman Workmanship, that were discover'd upon Occasion of rebuilding the City, no Man had greater opportunity of making Remarks upon them than you: nor, Sir, has any Man ever done it to better Purpose. And as you have long promised me an Account of those Observations, so I shall ever insist upon it, and not cease to challenge it, as a Debt your Generosity has made due to me, till you acquit yourself of the Obligation.

Sir Chr.  
Wren's  
Observa-  
tions of  
the Anti-  
quities of  
London.

Mr. Coni-  
ers's Col-  
lections  
and Ob-  
servations.

§. 6. I have now in my Custody a considerable Number and Variety of Roman Antiquities that have been digg'd up in and about this City. Several of them were collected by Mr. Coniers, who was living at that time, and very indefatigable in his Inquiries. 'Tis great Pity he had not Encouragement to set forth some relation of them. But he having only the Returns of his Profession to depend upon, and there being at that time so very few that were forward to contribute any Thing to the Support of such Studies, however curious and useful, Posterity has been depriv'd of the Benefit of his. All that I am able to retrieve from the Remains of his Collection that I purchased, or the many other Things that I have since procur'd, shall be most freely imparted, either to Mr. *Styve*, (to whose Diligence the learned World stands greatly indebted, and who is now actually engag'd in setting forth a new Edition of *Stow's Survey of London*, with Enlargements) or to any other Person, who has Leisure and Capacity to turn them to the Pleasure and Advantage of the Publick, so soon as, Sir, you shall please to communicate your Ob-

Observations; which will be of great Use, and ought by no means to be any longer withheld and suppress'd.

§. 7. Mean while give me leave, Sir, to send you a few Reflections upon some Things of this kind now lately brought to Light in the Neighbourhood of this College. For the

Antiquities lately discovered near Bishop's-gate.

particulars we are indebted to the Curiosity of Mr. Joseph Miller; who living just by the Place, visited it daily, and took Notice of all that occur'd. He is a Person, as of great Application, so of no less Candour, and Exactness; that his Accounts may be securely rely'd on.

§. 8. In April last, upon the Pulling down some old Houses adjoining to Bishop's-Gate, in Camomile Street, in order to the building there anew: and digging to make Cellars, about four Foot under Ground, was discovered a Pavement, consisting of Diced Bricks, the most red, but some few black, and others yellow; all nearly of a Size, and very small, hardly any exceeding an Inch in Thickness. The Extent of the Pavement, in Length, was uncertain; it running from Bishop's-Gate, for sixty Foot, quite under the Foundation of some Houses not yet pull'd down. Its Breadth was about Ten Foot;

Particularly an ancient tessellated Pavement:

termi-



terminating, on that side, at the Distance of three Foot and a half from the City Wall.

as also St-  
pulchra  
Urns,  
§. 9. Sinking downwards, under the Pavement, only Rubbish occur'd for about two Foot, and then the Workmen came to a *Stratum* of Clay; in which, at the Depth of two Foot more, they found several Urns. Some of them were become so tender and rotten that they easily crumbled and fell to pieces. As to those that had the Fortune better to escape the Injuries of Time, and the Strokes of the Workmen that rais'd the Earth, they were of different Forms: but all of very handsome Make and Contrivance; as indeed most of the Roman Vessels we find ever are. Which is but one of many Instances that are at this Day extant of the Art of that People; of the great Exactness of their Genius, and Happiness of their Fancy. These Urns were of various Sizes; the largest capable of holding full three Gallons, the least somewhat above a Quart. All of these had in them Ashes, and Cinders of burn'd Bones.

and several  
other  
Things.  
§. 10. Along with the Urns were found various other Earthen Vessels; as a *Simpulum*, a *Patera* of a very fine red Earth, and a blewish Glass Viol of

of that sort that is commonly called a Lachrimatory. These were all broke by the Carelesness of the Workmen. There were likewise found several Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a *Fibula* of the same Metal, but much impair'd and decay'd; as also a Coin of Antoninus Pius, exhibiting, on one side, the Head of that Emperor with a radiated Crown on, and this Inscription, ANTONINUS AVG::::: IMP. XVI. On the Reverse was the Figure of a Woman, sitting, and holding in her right Hand a *Patera*, in her left an *Hastapura*. The Inscription, on this side, was wholly obliterated and gone.

§. 11. At about the same Depth with the Things before-mentioned, but nearer to the City-Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digg'd up an Human Skull, with several Bones, that were whole, and had not pass'd the Fire, as those in the Urns had. Mr. Stow\* makes mention of Bones found in like manner not far off this Place, and likewise of Urns with Ashes in them: as do also Mr. Weever † after him, and Mr. Camden ‖.

An Human Skull and Bones digged up in the same Place.

C §. 12.

\* Survey of London, p. 177. † Antient Funeral Monuments, p. 515. ‖ In Middlesex.

The Fa-  
brick of  
the anti-  
ent Ro-  
man Wall  
about  
London.

§. 12. The City-Wall being, upon this Occasion, to make Way for these new Buildings, broke up, and beat to pieces, from Bishops-Gate, onwards, S. E. so far as they extend, an opportunity was given of observing the Fabrick and Composition of it. From the Foundation, which lay eight Foot below the present Surface, quite up to the Top, which was, in all, near ten Foot, 'twas compil'd alternately of Layers of broad flat Bricks, and of Rag-Stone\*. The Bricks lay in double Ranges; and each Brick being but one Inch  $\frac{3}{4}$  in Thickness, the whole Layer, with the Mortar interpos'd, exceeded not three Inches. The Layers of Stone were not quite two Foot thick, of our Measure. 'Tis probable they were intended for Two of the Roman; their Rule being somewhat shorter than ours. To this Height the Workmanship was after the *Roman manner*: and these were the Remains of the antient Wall, supposed to be built by *Constantine the Great*†. In this 'twas very observable, that the Mortar was, as usually in the Roman Works, so very firm and hard, that the Stone itself as easily broke, and gave way, as that. 'Twas thus far, from the Foundation upwards, nine Foot in Thickness.

§. 13.

\* *Alternis choris parietes allegantur: & medii lateres, supra coagmenta collocati, & firmitatem & speciem faciunt utraque parte non inveniuntur.* Vitruv. *Architect.* L. II. c. 3.

† Confer Camden's *Britannia* in *Middlesex*, p. 312. & Burton's *Comment. on Antoninus's Itinerary*, p. 165.



§. 13. And yet so vast a Bulk and Strength had not been able to secure it from being beat down in former Ages, and near levell'd with the Ground. This rightly reflected upon, will alone be sufficient to give us an Idea of the Difference betwixt those Times, and ours: betwixt that State of Things, and the present.

The Wall much ruined and demolish'd.

§. 14. They best know how to set a just value upon the present happy Settlement who are vers'd in our History, and duly appriz'd what England suffer'd of old from the Descent of the Romans, and afterwards of the Saxons, and Danes: from the frequent Wars of Scotland, and our own intestine Divisions during the Heptarchy, the Barons, and the late Civil Wars.

The frequent Vicissitudes of England anciently, and the Difficulties under which it labour'd

§. 15. As London was ever sure to have it's Share in the common Calamity, so better Judgment may be made how great that frequently was, by the Provision that was made against it. The Citizens would never have put themselves to so vast an Expence, for Fence and Guard without, had not the Uncertainties of those Times, and the Dangers, with which they were so frequently alarmed, made that requisite.

The Insults and Dangers to which the City was formerly expos'd.

§. 16. But such now for some Time has been the fortunate Condition of England, that she may safely confide in the

The Advantage of the present British Constitution and Government.

Hearts and Hands of her Subjects, and fix her whole Strength and Defence there. The Union of the formerly greatly divided Interests and Affections of the Inhabitants of the several Parts of this Nation, which we in our Days have had the satisfaction to see successfully effected in the other too, and carried on even to the utmost Bounds of the Island; the Excellence of our Constitution, and of our Laws; the steady Execution of them; and the reciprocal good Understanding between the Prince and People, have rendred useffectually, as well Safe at Home, as Great and Powerful Abroad.

And the great Security of the City in our Times.

§. 17. As the City partakes with the whole Nation in this happy Security; as it needs no other, and can never possibly have any greater; so we may now very well and safely raze our Walls, and demolish our Fortifications; they being not really of any longer Use.

Of the ancient Roman Bricks and occasionally of the Standard of the Roman Foot.

§. 18. The Broad thin Bricks, above-mention'd, were all of Roman make: and of the very sort which we learn from Pliny,\* were in common Use among the Romans; being in Length a Foot and half, of their Standard, and in Breadth a Foot. Measuring some of these, very carefully,

\* Nat. Hist. Lib. XXXV. c. 14. *Si Sæpe, quo utimur, longum sesquipede, latum pede.* 'Tis very probable the Standard, assign'd by Vitruvius, Architect. L. II. c. 3. is the same with this; but the Passage being incorrect, I shall not alledge it.

carefully, I found them 17 Inches  $\frac{1}{4}$  in Length, 11 Inches  $\frac{6}{8}$  in Breadth, and 1 Inch  $\frac{3}{4}$  Thickness of our Measure. This may afford some Light towards the settling and adjusting the Dimensions of the Roman Foot; and shewing the Proportion that it bears to the English; a Thing of so great Use, that one of the most accomplished and judicious Writers\* of the last Century endeavour'd to compass it with a great deal of Travel and Pains. Indeed 'tis very remarkable, that the Foot-Rule followed by the Makers of these Bricks was very nearly the same with that exhibited on the Monument of Cossutius in the Colotian Gardens at Rome, which that admirable Mathematician has, with great Reason, pitch'd upon as *the true Roman Foot* †. Hence likewise appears what indeed was very probable without this Confirmation, that the Standard-Foot at Rome was follow'd in the Colonies, and Provinces, to the very remotest Parts of the Empire; and that too quite down even to the Time of Constantine; in case this was the Wall that was built by his Appointment.

§. 19. The old Wall having been demolished, as has been intimated above, was afterwards repair'd again, and carry'd up, of the same Thickness, to eight or nine

The Fabric of the additional Work built upon the Ruins of the old Wall.

\* Mr Greaves in his Disc. of the Roman Foot. 8vo.

† Mr. Greaves loc. cit. p. 32.



Foot in Height. Or, if higher, there was no more of that Work now standing. All this was apparently additional, and of a Make later than the other Part underneath. That was levelled at top and brought to a Plane, in order to the raising this new Work upon it. The Outside, or that towards the Suburbs, was fac'd with a coarse sort of Stone; not compil'd with any great Care, or Skill, or dispos'd into a regular Method: But, on the Inside, there appeared more Marks of Workmanship and Art. At the Bottom were five Layers, compos'd of Squares of Flint, and of Free-Stone. Tho' they were not so in all Parts, yet in some the Squares were near equal, about 5 Inches in Diameter, and rang'd in a Quincunx Order. Over these was a Layer of Brick, then of hew'n Free-Stone, and so alternately, Brick, and Stone, to the Top. There were of the Bricks, in all, six Layers, each consisting only of a double Course; except that which lay above all, in which there were four Courses of Bricks, where the Layer was entire. These Bricks were of the Shape of those now in Use; but much larger, being near 11 Inches in Length, 5 in Breadth, and somewhat above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in Thickness. Of the Stone there were five Layers, and each of equal Thickness, in all Parts, for it's whole Length. The highest, and

and the lowest of these were somewhat above a Foot in Thickness, the three Middle Layers each five Inches: So that the whole Height of this additional Work was near nine Foot: As to the interior Parts, or the main Bulk of the Wall, 'twas made up of Pieces of Rubble-Stone; with a few Bricks, of the same sort of those used in the inner Facing of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happen'd to come to Hand, and not in any stated Method. There was not one of the broad thin Roman Bricks, mentioned above, in all this Part: nor was the Mortar here near so hard as in that below. But from the Description may easily be collected, that this Part, when first made, and intire, with so various and orderly a Disposition of the Materials, Flint, Stone, Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant and handsome Aspect. Whether this was done at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of K. John; or of the Citizens, in the Reign of K. Henry the III: or of K. Richard the II \*; or at what other Time, I cannot take upon me to ascertain from Accounts so defective and obscure, as are those which at this Day remain of this Affair.

§. 20.

\* See Mr. Stow's Survey of London, p. 7.

The Fa-  
brick of  
the upper  
Wall rais-  
ed upon  
the addi-  
tional  
Work.

§. 20. Upon the additional Work, now describ'd, was rais'd a Wall wholly of Brick; only that, it terminating in Battlements, these are top'd with Copings of Stone. 'Tis two Foot four Inches in Thickness, and somewhat above eight Foot in Height. The Bricks of this are of the same Module, and Size, with those of the Part underneath. How long they had been in Use is uncertain. But there can be no doubt but this was the Wall that was built in the Year 1477, in the Reign of K. Edward the IV. Mr. Stow\* informs us that that was compiled of Bricks made of Clay got in Moor-fields: and mentions two Coats of Arms fix'd in it near Moor-gate; one of which is extant to this Day, tho' the Stone, whereon it was ingrav'd, be somewhat worn and defac'd. Bishop's-Gate, itself, was built two Years after this Wall, in the Form it still retains†. The Workmen lately imploy'd there, sunk considerably lower than the Foundations of this Gate; and by that Means learned they lay not so deep as those of the old Roman Wall by four or five Foot.

London  
not built  
by the an-  
cient Bri-  
tains.

§. 21. Geofry of Monmouth || will have London to have been a British City, incompass'd with *Walls*, and fortified with *innumerable Towers*. But the World is  
now

\* Survey p. 7, 8. † Ibid. p. 33. || Hist. Brit. L. III. c. 29.



now well agreed in Opinion how little Regard is due to that Monkish \* Writer : and they who have read the Accounts of Britain left us by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other Authors of Judgment and Credit, will presently see his cannot be true.

§. 22. The Britains in those Days, were barbarous, and wholly unciviliz'd †. Except some who had Skins, and Hides of Brutes cast over them ||, they went naked ‡, and painted \* their Bodies with the Figures of various Animals, after the manner of other Savage Nations. Their Diet, and Method of Life, was very mean |||. There was little or nothing that could claim the Name of Science among them. What they had was lodg'd with the Druids, who were the Divines and Philosophers of those Times : and there are some who have entertain'd very lofty Thoughts of that Order of Men. These Gentlemen may be allow'd to indulge their Imaginations as far as they please; but if we rightly reflect upon what we find on Record concerning the Notions and Practice of the Druids, 'twill not carry our Idea's to any

Of the  
Druids : &  
the State  
of Science  
here in  
their  
Times.

D great

\* Confer J. Balæi illustr. Britan. Script. Cent. 2. p. 194. Ed. Bas. MDLIX. † Herodian L. III. p. 83. Ed. H. Steph. Par. MDLXXXI. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 6. || Cæsar L. V. c. 14. p. 116. Ed. Jungermanni, Franc. MDCVI. ‡ Xiphilin L. XXI. p. 366. Ed. Han. (typis Wechel.) MDCVI. \* Cæsar L. V. p. 116. Plin. XXII. 1. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 6. Herodian. L. III. p. 83. ut supra. ||| Strabo L. IV. p. 200. Ed. Casaub. Par. MDCXX. Diodor. Sic. L. IV. p. 301. Ed. Rhodomanni Hanov. (typis Wechel.) MDCIII. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 703. & L. XXI. p. 366.

great Height. They had nothing in greater Veneration than Mistletoe, and the Tree upon which it grew, especially if that happened to be an Oak. Nor would they perform any Act of Religion without a Bough of this Tree; to which they seem to have paid Divine Honours;

— *Robora numinis instar* \*.

They were wont to gather the Mistletoe with a mighty deal of Devotion and Ceremony. They thought it sent immediately from Heaven; and a token that the Tree whereon it grew was mark'd out and chosen by their God himself. They gave Mistletoe the Name of *All-Heal*: ascribed to it a Power of rendring prolific any Creature that was barren; and thought it a Remedy against all sorts of Poysons; so much of the Religion of the Barbarous Nations is chiefly plac'd in Things really mean and trivial †; as Pliny, the Author of this Account, observes very pertinently, upon the Occasion. But further, the Druids taught the Doctrine of the Transmigration of the Soul ||: and they were wont to offer up Men in Sacrifice ‡. They cut them up alive, in order to the making their Divinations: and by the Manner of the Fall of the poor unhappy Wretch,

\* Claudian. in Conf. I. Stilichon. L. I. v. 229. † *Tanta gentium in rebus frivolis plerumque religio est.* Plin. N. H. L. XVI. c. 44. || *Cæsar* L. VI. c. XIV. p. 155. Ed. Jungerm. ‡ *Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Cæsar L. VI. c. 16. p. 156. Tacit. An. L. XIV. c. 30. Strabo L. IV. p. 193. Ed. Causaub. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 2.*

Wretch, by the Convulsion of the Parts, and Efflux of the Blood, they formed their Presages of future Events\*. Other Methods they had likewise of Sacrificing Men; some they killed with Arrows, others they crucified†. Nay, they were sometimes wont to frame a huge Colossus, with Hay, Twigs, and Wood; in which having put several Men alive, and Brutes of all Kinds, they set Fire to it, and made an Holocaust of them all at once||. This is the main of what Antiquity hath transmitted down to us of the Theology and Philosophy of the Druids: and, by this, 'twill not be hard to frame a Judgment of their Science, as to the *Stars, the World, Nature, and the Power of the Gods*\*; of which we have not the Particulars.

§. 23. As to the Habitations, and State of Building, among the antient Britains, we have had, of late, some, who, upon the Authority of Geofry of Monmouth, and the Heat of their own Fancy, have talk'd of Remains of Temples, and other Noble Structures of the Druids. Whereas, in reality, the Romans, at their Descent here, found nothing that carried the Appearance of a Building: no not one Stone upon another; The Error of those who take the Roman for British Bricks.

D 2 nor

\* Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Strab. L. IV. p. 198.

† Strabo ib. || Cæsar L. VI. p. 156. Strabo L. IV. p. 198.

\* Cæsar L. VI. p. 156.



nor so much as a Brick, in all the whole Island. And tho' some others may be easily passed over, I cannot but be somewhat surprized to find a Gentleman of the great Diligence and Ingenuity of Mr. Somner\* taking the Roman Bricks, that he observed in the Walls of Canterbury, for *British Bricks*. But 'tis not easie, when once a Man suffers himself to grow fond of a Subject, not to be over far transported, and screw Things to a Pitch much too high for those who are only indifferent Lookers on, and not touch'd with the Passion that such a Writer may himself feel.

Of the  
Towns, the  
Houses,  
and the  
Temples  
of the Bri-  
tains.

§. 24. Xiphilin, to whom we owe a very considerable Extract out of Dion Cassius concerning Britain, treating of the Mæataë, or Inhabitants of the now most Northern Counties of England, asserts that they had *neither Walls nor Cities* †; what passed under the Names of *Cities* in Britain, being, according to Strabo, no other than *Groves* ||. So likewise Cæsar, *The Britains call it a Town when they have surrounded and fenced about their thickest Woods with a Bank and a Ditch* |||. As to their *Houses*, a *Tree* †† serv'd some for that Purpose: others run up *Hutts* \*.

ih

\* Antiq. of Canterb. p. 4. † Μῆτε τεῖχῃ, μῆτε πόλεις, Xiph. L. XXI. p. 866. || Πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν εἰσὶν οἱ δρυμοί. Strabo L. IV. p. 200. ||| Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. De Bello Gall. L. V. c. 21. p. 120. †† Πᾶν δὲ δένδρον οἰκία, Xiphilin L. VI. p. 703. \* Καλυθεποιῦνται, Strabo L. IV. p. 200.

in the Woods for their own Use ; and  
 and *Hovels for their Cattle* \* ; both ve-  
 ry slight, and *not of any long Continuance*,  
 serving only for some small Shelter to  
 them during the Strefs of Weather, in  
 the Depth of Winter. Diodorus Siculus †  
 is somewhat more particular as to their  
 Structure, informing us that they were  
 only *slight Cabins, compos'd chiefly of*  
*Reeds, or Sticks*. Cæsar observes that  
 the *Houses of the Britains* were pretty  
*like those of the Gauls* || which he after-  
 wards acquaints us were small *Cottages,*  
*thatch'd with Straw* |||. As to the  
 Walls of them we learn from Strabo  
 they were made of *Stakes and Watlings* ††  
 after the Manner of Hurdles. Then  
 for the Temples of the Druids, they were  
 of a Piece with the rest : and no other  
 than *Groves and Woods* \* \* ; which the  
 Romans cut down, because the Druids  
 had *dedicated* them to so *cruel Superstitions*,  
 as the Oblation of human Blood,  
 and Sacrificing of Men. Which is like-  
 wise intimated by Lucan \* †,  
*Omnisq; humanis lustrata cruoribus arbor :*  
 and

\* Βοσκήμαλα ---- ἔτι πρὸς πολὺν χρόνον. ibid.

† Τὰς οἰκήσεις εὐτελεῖς ἔχουσιν ἐκ τῶν κλαυῶν, ἢ  
 ἑόλαν κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον συγκατέμεινας. L. V. p. 301.  
 || Ædificia fere Gallicis consimilia. De Bello Gall. L. V.  
 c. 12. p. 115. ||| Casas, quæ, more Gallico, stramentis  
 erant testæ. Ibid. c. 43. p. 133. †† Ἐκ σανίδων καὶ γέρρων.  
 Strabo L. IV. p. 197. \* \* Lucos ac nemora consecrant. Ta-  
 cit. de Mor. Ger. c. 9. Excinque luci, sævis superstitionibus  
 sacri. Nam cruore, &c. Annal. L. XIV. c. 31. \* † Pharsal,  
 L. III. v. 405.

and by Claudian\*,

——— *Lucosque vetustâ*

*Religione truces.* ———

Pliny† tells us that the *Druids made choice of Groves of Oaks*; their *Sacrifices*, and their *Religious Feasts*, being wont to be solemnized under that *Tree*. The Britains, under the Command of that brave and illustrious Heroine, *Bunduica* ||, after they had taken and plundered two Cities of the Romans, offered their *Sacrifices*, and kept their *Festivals in a Grove* dedicated to *Andate*, the Goddess of Victory |||. Indeed *Groves* were wont to serve the Druids, not only for their *Temples*, but for their *Dwellings*,

——— *Nemora alta remotis*

*Incolitis lucis* ††, ———

and in *them*, or in some *Cave*, they were wont to deliver out their *Precepts* and *Doctrines* \*.

The Romans, and other Nations, as Savage, of old, and as much Strangers to Arts as the Britains.

§.25. The truth is the Britains had then amongst them very little that carried any Appearance of Art||\*; except a few slight Things that probably they had either got of the Gauls, and Phoenicians with whom they had Commerce†\*: or else made

\* In Stilichon. L. I. v. 288. † Druidæ— roborum eligunt lucos; — Sacrificiis epulisque rite sub arbore præparatis, &c. Nar. Hist. L. XVI. c. 44. || Boudicea. Tacit. Annal. L. XIV. c. 31. ||| Θυσίαις τε ἄμα, καὶ ἐσιώμεναι— ἐν τῷ ᾧ Ἀνδᾶτης — ἄλσιν. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704. †† Lucan. L. I. v. 454. \* Docent — in specu, aut in abditis saltibus Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 2. ||\* Xiphil. L. VI. p. 702, 703. †|| Diador. Sic. L. V. p. 299, 300. Cæsar L. V. c. 12, &c. & L. VI. c. 13. Strabo L. III. p. 175. Conf. Bochart, Part II, L. I. c. 39.



made themselves, in Imitation of them; as afterwards of the Romans, when they were once settled here. Whether their Effeda were like those of the Gauls\*, or the Chariots us'd in War by the Phœnicians†; or of what Form they were, we have no Account. But 'tis most certain their Way of Fighting with them was very wild and extravagant||. Nor will it be thought strange that our Progenitors should be, in those early Times, thus rude, and uncivilized, when 'tis known that several other great Nations were likewise so till lately: nay, that all Mankind quite round the Globe were once so, I mean at their first Original, in the Ages that ensued next after the Deluge. This the Histories and Accounts of the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Chineses, and all others, agree in. Even the Grecians, that became afterwards the most polite and refin'd People upon Earth, were once *barbarous*††. They made as little scruple as the Britains of slaying Men: and sacrificing them to the Deities which they worshipped\*. They lived upon *Leaves* and *Herbs*, or upon *Acorns*, till Ceres and Triptolemus taught them to *Plow*, and to *Sow Corn*. They had

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\* Strabo L. IV. p. 280. † Jos. XVII. 16. 1 Sam. XIII. 5.  
 || V. Cæsar. L. IV. c. 24. p. 99. †† - Τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν ὁμοίωτα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαίτῳμενον.  
 Thucyd. L. I. c. 6. \* Porphyr. de Abst. L. II.

had no other Cloathing than only the Skins of Beasts. Some of them dwelt in *Caves*, others in mean *Hutts* \*: Others run *wild* in the *Woods*, like so many *Brutes*, till Pelasgus Orpheus, Amphion, and some other great Men, found out Ways to tame, *deterr*, and reclaim them from their *Rapine* and *Ferity*.

*Sylvestres homines sacer, interpretq; Deorum, Cadibus, & visu fado, deterruit Orpheus, Diclus ob hoc lenire tigres, rapidosq; leones* †.

Nay the Romans themselves were, not many Ages before their Descent upon this Island, wholly Strangers to all the politer Arts.

*Panico Bello secundo Musa pinnatogradu*.

*Intulit se bellicosam in Romuli gentem seram* ‥.

Julius Cæsar found the Natives of Britain, at his Landing, not more rude than Evander found those of Italy. They had *no Houses*: nor better Habitations than in *hollow Trees*, or in *Caves* ††. They offered up Men in Sacrifice \*. There were amongst them very little shew of *Humanity*, of *Manners*, or any useful *Accomplishment*. They were ignorant of *Tillage*; living only upon *Vegetables*, or what they caught in *Hunting*.

*Hac*

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\* V. Plin. L. VII. c. 56. Pausan. L. VIII. & alios. † Hor. de Arte Poet. v. 391. ‥ Poreius Licinius ap. A. Gell. L. XVII. c. 21. †† Ante factas domos, aut in cavis arboribus, aut in speluncis manebant. Serv. in Æneid. VIII. 315. \* † Dionys. Halic. L. I. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704. Plin. L. XXX. c. 1. Porph. II. περὶ ἀποχῆς. Macrobian. Sat. L. I. Serv. in Æneid. L. II. v. 116.

*Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphaque  
tenebant,  
Gensque virum truncis, & duro robore nata :  
Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat : nec  
jungere tauros,*

*Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto :  
Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat\*.*  
Indeed they were no other than so many  
*wild Men, without Laws, and without Go-  
vernment †*; which cannot by any Means  
be said of the Britains. Nor had the Ro-  
mans really made any considerable Pro-  
gress in *Civility, in Arts or Science*, till  
after they had over-run Greece, and were  
cultivated and taught by that great and  
wise People.

*Græcia capta, ferum victorem cepit, & artes  
Intulit agresti Latio ||.*

And as the Greeks were the greatest Ma-  
sters in the World, so the Romans soon  
shewed they were not less apt Proficients  
and Scholars. Nor will the Britains at  
this Day be judged inferior to either.

§. 26. Whether the old Wall, describ'd  
above, was the first with which London  
was environed, 'tis not easie to determin-  
for want of Records and Memorials. Mr.  
Burton ||| fancies Suetonius Paullinus,  
who was sent over Governour hither by  
Nero, found it Wall'd about at that  
E Time.

Of the  
gradual  
Inlarge-  
ment of  
the City  
antiently :  
and the  
Progress  
of it to the  
East.

\* *Aeneid. L. VIII. v. 384. & seqq. Conf. Dionys. Halic.  
L. I. † Genus Hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio.  
Sallust. Bell. Catil. p. 4. Ed. Plantin. MDCXII. || Hor.  
Epist. L. II. ep. 1. v. 156. ||| Comment. on Antoninus his  
Itinerary, p. 161.*



Time. Though the Account of that Expedition which he follows, I mean that of Tacitus \*, is so far from giving any Countenance to his Conjecture, that it imports that London was then a Place of so little Strength that the Roman General quitted it, as not capable of being held out or defended. Be that as it will, this is certain, the Wall now in being was run up wide, and at some Distance from the former and antient Bounds of the City. If there was any Wall before, it must have been nearer this Way: and more to the West. Because the Urns, I have here given an Account of †, were found in the *Inside* of this Wall; whereas it was the standing Custom of the Romans, founded upon a Law of the XII. Tables ||, to *bury only without the City*. This affords us a Proof that London did not formerly extend so far East: and that this Wall must have been built since those Urns were repositied there; which we may conjecture was about the Time of Antoninus, from the Coin of that Emperor ||| buried amongst them.

A Method  
to discover  
the antient  
Bounds  
and Ex-  
tent of the  
City, by  
attending  
to the Pla-  
ces where  
Sepulchral  
Urns are  
digg'd up.

§. 27. As from these Urns here, so from those of late Years brought to Light in great Numbers on the other sides of the Town, some Advances may be made towards ascertaining the old Boundaries of

\* Annal. L. XIV. c. 33. † Sect. 9. || Par. I. De Jure Sacro. Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito. ||| Conf. Sect. 10. *supra*.

of it there : and by a careful collation of all, towards adjusting the Form, and settling the Extent, of the whole; whenever One, who has Leisure, and due Information, shall engage in the Undertaking.

§. 28. Though the Romans *committed not the Body of Numa decess'd to the Fire, he himself having expressly forbidden it, as there was a Tradition \**, quite down to the Time of Plutarch, the Writer of the Life of that Prince: and there were likewise a few others exempted †; yet 'twas the common Custom, among them, to burn their Dead. But this fell into Disuse as Christianity prevailed in the Empire: and the Professors of it brought the Manner of Burial, us'd by the Jews, and other Oriental Nations, again into Practice. Thus they *rendred back the Body to the Earth from whence 'twas originally derived ||*: and restored anew *the antient and better Custom of Interment |||*; *detesting the Funeral Piles of the Pagans, and condemning the Way of Sepulture by Fire ††*.

§. 29. But 'twill not be so easy certainly to determin, either at what Time the Christians first began to bury: or when they quitted the Sepulchreta of the Hea-

The Romans were wont to burn their Dead.

That Custom fell into Disuse as the Christian Religion prevailed.

E 2

\* Πνεὶ μὲν δ' ἐκείνου τὸ νεκρὸν, αὐτὸ καλύσαντες, ὡς λέγειται. Plut. in Numa. p. 74. Conf. Cicero. de Legib. L. II, † Plin. N. H. L. VII. c. 54. Cicero de Legib. L. II. || Reddamus id terræ, unde ortum est. Lactant. de vero cultu L. VI. p. 545. Ed. Oxon. ||| Veterem & meliorem consuetudinem humandi frequentamus. Minut. Fel. p. 327. †† Exsecrantur rogos, & damnant ignium sepulturas, Id. p. 97.

thens, pitc'hd upon new ones, and interr'd their Dead apart. As 'tis beyond controversy that several of them kept on in the old Way, and continued, for some time, to burn; those who chose rather to bury, did it in common with their Pagan Neighbours: and repositd their Dead in the same Place\*. Of this, without going further, we have Proof, from the Bones found here lying along with the Urns†. 'Tis very likely that for some time, at first, the Pagans and Christians liv'd quietly and amicably together: and the latter burn'd or bury'd their Deceas'd, each according to his own fancy. But as Conversions were daily made, and the Number of Profelytes became considerable, the Pagans began to take alarm, and think their Paternal Religion in Danger. This gave Rise to Controversies and Disputes: and, as these grew hot, Feuds and Animosities arose, in course. Thereupon the Parties began to distinguish themselves: and each recede from other as far as possible. The Christians, from the very Beginning, were not content only to withdraw from the Pagan Temples and Sacrifices, but declin'd joining in the Publick Processions, the Lustrations, and other Solemnities: and denied paying the usual Salutations to the Hermae and Statues,

\* V. Dissert. sur le Culte des Saints inconnus. par P. Mabillon. p. 14. & seqq. † Conf. Sect. 11. supra.



tues\*, that stood abroad in the Streets, and High-ways†; so far from it, that they reproach'd and expos'd those who did||. Nay afterwards, that they might separate and keep to as great Distance as possible, they refused so much as to eat or drink with them|||: or to comply with some of even the most innocent and indifferent of the common Customs: and in particular that of the ordinary Sepulture. As to the Pagans, they were far from being so shy and scrupulous of their Part: but were forward enough to fall into these Practices of the Christians that they liked, and thought preferable to their own. This was the Case of their Sepulture; which therefore they did not stick readily to exchange for the Christian: and this had obtained universally in the time of Macrobius††. How much sooner, is not easy to determin, for want of Records, and Testimonies; this being the oldest extant. But *learned Men conjecture that burning fell into general Disuse towards the latter End of the Times of the Antonines*\*. To which conjecture the Coin of Antoninus Pius, found in this Burying-

\* Dii Semitales d. † V. Virgilii Catal. de Sabino: & Nor. Jos. Scalig. in loc. || Min. Felix in Octavio. ||| Vid. Auctorem Recognitionum Clementinarum. L. II. c. 70. & seqq. †† Urendi corpora defunctorum usus nostro seculo nullus est. Saturnal. L. VII. c. 7. \* Quando cadavera cremari defuerint — incertum est. Quanquam viri docti id sub extrema Antoninorum tempora factum conijciunt; quibus non repugnauerim. Oct. Ferrarii Dissert. de veterum lucernis sepulchralib. p. 31.

rying-place \* may perhaps be thought to give some Countenance. Without ever entring into that, the finding these Bones, not only within the old City-Wall †, but repositied along with the Urns ‖, carries the Date of their Sepulture up very high.

Christia-  
nity very  
antient in  
Britain.

§. 30. A late Writer, to whose Labours Religion, and indeed good Letters, stand deeply indebted, has produced several very surprizing Proofs that Christianity obtain'd very early here in Britain ‖. To this these Observations give some further Attestation: and also shew that the Christians were here as careful to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, as at Rome, in Italy, and elsewhere.

Of the  
preserva-  
tion of the  
Bones, of  
Persons  
bury'd, for  
so many  
Ages.

§. 31. It will not be thought strange that these Bones should be preserved, and remain intire so long, when 'tis considered that they were found in a Clay so stiff and close that they might have lain safe there for many Ages more, had they not been thus disturb'd. From the Shells and other Marine Bodies, that are Remains of the Deluge ††, and found at this Day firm and sound in that sort of Clay, as well as other Terrestrial Matter, we have Proof sufficient how far it is capable of preserving such Bodies. Of the two, 'tis indeed much the more surprizing that

\* Conf. Sect. 10. supra. † V. Sect. 11. supra. ‖ V. Sect. 9. supra. ‖ Bp. Stillingfleet Orig. Britan. c. I. †† V. Nat. Hist. of the Earth. Part 2.

that the Cinders or Burnt-Bones should be so little altered as we now find them. For these being injur'd and prey'd upon by the Fire, were so much the more tender, and liable to perish : and since these are so safely transmitted down to our Times, there cannot well be any Difficulty as to the other.

§. 32. As from the Urns, and Places of Sepulture, the Walls, and Bounds of the City may be traced ; so from the Places where *Bateræ*, *Simpula*, *Præfericula*, and other Vessels of Sacrifice, have been turn'd forth of the Earth and Rubbish, Judgment may be pass'd of the Site of the Temples of this City : and, by the Figures, and Insignia, exhibited upon some of those Vessels, of the Deities that they were used in the Worship of, and those Temples dedicated unto.

§. 33. Of this we have a Sample in the various Things digg'd up near St. Pauls-Church. In particular, as well the Tusks of Boars, Horns of Oxen, and of Stags : as the Representations of Deer, and even of Diana herself, upon the Sacrificing Vessels ; of all which there are Instances in my Collection. Nay I have likewise a small Image of that Goddess that was found not far off. These plainly enough import that there was thereabouts antiently a Temple of Diana ; as has been indeed the common Tradition

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dition \* and Opinion. Nor assuredly would the very learned Writer †, who has lately call'd this in Question, ever have done that, had he known of these Things : and that there was yet remaining such Evidence there of the Sacrifice of *Stags*; which he allows to be *the proper Sacrifice to Diana* ‡.

But, Sir, I have, before I was well aware, much exceeded the Bounds that I, at first, propos'd to myself : and I blush when I reflect how much of that Time I have thus taken up with Trifles, that you, of all Men living, know how to employ so much better. For which Reason I shall not detain you longer than while I assure you that I am, with the utmost Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

Gresham College

23<sup>d</sup> June 1707.

J. Woodward.

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\* Burton's Com. on Antonin. p. 169. † Bp. Stillingfleet. Antiq. London. p. 471. & 542. ‡ Ibid. p. 546.

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